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Indiana School Desegregation

A Brief Historical Overview

Indiana Department of Public Instruction
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Indiana School Desegregation A Brief Historical Overview

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INTRODUCTION

This brief historical overview of school desegregation in Indiana was prepared in response to several requests for information on when certain schools were desegregated. Only a few selected school corporations were covered, and the statistics on percentages of minority faculty and students were taken from the 1977-78 school year. Following a medley of facts covering over 100 years in "If You Were a Minority There and Then," the schools, listed in alphabetical order, have desegregation information given in chronological order. Indiana school desegregation trends cover the gamut found on the national scene: from consistently working to maintain a highly successful integrated system, to advancing voluntary plans, complying with court orders, and struggling to delay court orders for over a decade.

For reference purposes, the following glossary of the abbreviations used in this booklet has been provided:

EEOC—Equal Employment Opportunities Commission

HEW—Department of Health, Education and Welfare

ICRC—Indiana Civil Rights Commission

ISTA—Indiana State Teachers Association

NAACP—National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People

OCR—Office of Civil Rights (United States).

IF YOU WERE A MINORITY THERE AND THEN

In 1869, the Indiana Supreme Court affirmed that black children need not be admitted to the common schools provided for white children, even if the district failed to provide alternative education for them. The district in which this arose was Lawrence Township of Marion County. Thereafter, in Indianapolis a separate elementary school was provided for black children; they occupied an old school building after a new building was constructed for white children of the town. Blacks were bused from Lawrence Township into schools in Indianapolis. No separate high school was provided in Indianapolis, so black children attended public high school until 1927. Marcus Stewart Sr., editor of *The Recorder*, attended the "integrated" high school. "But there was no socializing," he said. "I was not made to sit in the back of the room, although other blacks may have been. It was up to the teacher." The first Negro student, a girl, was admitted to Indianapolis High School (later named Shortridge) in 1872 and graduated in 1876.

In 1874, the Indiana Supreme Court decided that the law did permit segregated schools. Therefore, in the southern part of the state where most of the Negro population was concentrated, separate schools were opened. However, in some communities in the northern part of the state Negro children were admitted to the same schools with white children.

Then in 1877, as the result of the Supreme Court decision, the legislature changed the law to give school authorities the *option* of maintaining separate schools or of permitting Negro children to attend the same schools as white children. The school law of 1877 provided for the admission of qualified Negroes to public high schools. Most towns in southern Indiana maintained completely segregated school systems, but in many towns farther north there was never segregation.

NOTE: Information comes from personal conversation with individuals, notes from talks by knowledgeable persons and the Indiana Historical Bureau's Indiana History Bulletin, *Centennial of Emancipation, 1863-1963*.

In 1927, Crispus Attucks High School opened in Indianapolis and all blacks were assigned there no matter where they lived.

In 1936, the Indiana legislature required school boards to furnish transportation for Negro students living more than a certain distance from the black school to which they were assigned. Earl Donalson, principal at Crispus Attucks High School, said that from the time he started there in 1945 until 1949, there was a full-time salaried clerk whose entire job was taking care of getting and distributing bus tickets to students transported to Attucks. "Every Friday afternoon students would have to get their round-trip tickets for riding the bus the next week from Haughville, Brightwood and other sections of town." After 1949 legislation, it was illegal to pay for transportation past another school where you could attend.

In 1948, William Garrett, an outstanding basketball player from Shelbyville (integrated school), became the first Negro member of the Indiana University basketball team.

In 1949, the 1869 law establishing separate schools was repealed. (This was five years before the U.S. Supreme Court decision declaring segregated schools unequal and unconstitutional.) However, still from 1949-1961 black children and youth from Yanketown and Rockport were bused as far as 60 miles round trip daily to a black school in the center of Evansville. The other districts paid "tuition fees" if blacks were "happy" to go to an all black school.

In 1961, the Fair Employment Practices Commission was formed and then, in 1963, was renamed the Indiana Civil Rights Commission. Enforcement powers in equal educational opportunities were more fully spelled out in 1965.

By 1962 only two all-Negro high schools remained—Roosevelt in Gary and Attucks in Indianapolis.

By 1963 only one Negro had served as a member of the Indianapolis School Board.

In 1965, the 1949 Act was amended by the Indiana legislature to read: "School Boards *may* take affirmative actions to effect greater integration and reduce or prevent segregation."

Nationally, 43½ percent of public school students, or nearly 19,000,000 pupils, are transported to school every day. Approximately three percent are bused for purposes of school desegregation (from HEW memorandum from Constantine Menges to Christopher Cross, March 30, 1973, and "The Facts About

Busing," Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Project One Nation, 1973—from Urban League Position Statement on School Transportation, March, 1973). In the State of Indiana about 50 percent of all public school children are transported to school daily (from Report of Statistical Information for Indiana School Corporations, 1970 School Year, Part I, Division of Educational Information and Research, Department of Public Instruction).

IF READERS WISH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Besides *Centennial of Emancipation, 1863-1963* noted above, we suggest:

Great Black Hoosier Americans, copyrighted and published privately by Luther Hicks. The Indiana Division of the Indiana State Library has a copy.

Thornbrough, Emma L., *Since Emancipation*, Indiana Division American Negro Emancipation Centennial Authority.

Thornbrough, Emma L., *The Negro in Indiana Before 1900*, Indiana Historical Bureau, 1957.

ANDERSON COMMUNITY SCHOOL CORPORATION

Minority Percentages	American Indian	Asian	Black	Spanish-Surnamed
Faculty (Male)	—	—	4.41	—
(Female)	—	.18	6.60	.36
Students	—	.15	14.72	.19

1967—School administration redistricted between Hazelwood and 29th Street Schools, thus integrating 29th Street and reducing black enrollment at Hazelwood.

(There has been a continuous integration program. No suit was filed against them.)

1968—Brentwood Elementary School was built near Westvale. This relieved a crowded situation at Westvale and integrated Brentwood.

A parental group and administrators redistricted Madison Heights High School (annexed in 1964) and Anderson High School so that the percentage of black students in the two schools was approximately the same.

1969—Black students from Shadeland were transferred to Columbia and Riley to integrate the latter two schools.

The school board hired a team from Ohio State University to study schools concentrated in the central part of Anderson, which had racial imbalance due to the mobility of the school population. Later on, this study was discontinued due to citizen opposition.

1973—East Side Jr. High School was built to replace Central Jr. High. The black population was divided equally between East Side and North Side Jr. High Schools.

An assistant superintendent and attorney were appointed to make a thorough study of all the elementary schools where the problem of integration might still exist after the secondary plans were worked out. The title of the study was "Study of the Quality and Equality of Education in the Elementary Schools of the Anderson Community School District."

1974—Edgewood Elementary School was built. In order to integrate it, one street of black children from overcrowded Brentwood was transferred to Edgewood.

NAACP had informal discussions with Richard Crowe in his office of Equal Educational Opportunity of the Indiana Department of Public Instruction.

1975—The school board made a decision to close Hazelwood as soon as possible. Meadowbrook, which had been all white, accepted black students from Hazelwood on a voluntary basis wherever parents would permit the transfer. This began the integration movement to Meadowbrook School.

1976—The secondary schools were reorganized from a 6-3-3/6-6 plan to a 6-2-4 overall plan. As a result, Highland High School was integrated up to a 10 percent minority population and the basically all white Madison Heights Jr. High School was eliminated.

1977—Columbia and 7th Street Elementary Schools were closed. Both were basically white schools. Hazelwood School, basically black, was closed. Some students from Shadeland School, basically black, along with the students from the closed schools listed above, were placed together in a very large new complex called Robinson Elementary School. This school is twice as large as any other elementary school in Anderson.

Hazelwood became the new center for the Boys Club of America.

ELKHART COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Minority Percentages	American Indian	Asian	Black	Spanish-Surnamed
Faculty (Male)	.42	.42	2.54	.42
(Female)	.55	—	6.61	—
Students	.15	.30	12.56	.54

1978—Voluntary Task Force is planning for integration of Elkhart Community Schools.

EVANSVILLE-VANDERBURG SCHOOL CORPORATION

Minority Percentages	American Indian	Asian	Black	Spanish-Surnamed
Faculty (Male)	—	.19	3.24	—
(Female)	—	.12	8.15	.12
Students	.02	.34	11.31	.09

1970—High schools desegregated.

1971—EV-71-C-79, *Wayne Martin et al. v. Evansville-Vanderburg School Corp. of Evansville, Vanderburg County.*

1972—Judge Dillin orders school corporation to come up with Desegregation Plan of Elementary Schools by January 1, 1973 (extended to January 25, 1973).

1973—May 5, 1973: Case closed. Desegregation plan accepted.

1974—May 17, 1974: Complaint filed with Office of Civil Rights, HEW. No violation of Title VI.

1977—August 10, 1977: School corporation petitioned for substantial enrollment change and determination of compliance.

1978—June 27, 1978: Judge Dillin ruled that Evansville School Corporation was in compliance. Case closed.

FORT WAYNE COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Minority Percentages	American Indian	Asian	Black	Spanish- Surnamed
Faculty (Male)	.14	—	3.30	.57
(Female)	.09	—	9.09	.55
Students	.11	.43	18.69	1.61

1968—OCR/HEW action begun.

Blacks threatened boycott until school agreed to bus 138 children to other schools to relieve overcrowding.

1974—June: Director of ICRC instituted a class action suit against the Fort Wayne Community Schools. Some 15 points at issue but pupil desegregation not among them.

1975—January: School board and superintendent hire Peabody team to evaluate and make recommendations concerning Part 4, "Implications and Potential for Desegregation Action." Five plans for desegregation proposed. Report published in November.

1976—In noncompliance with Title VI.

1977—No action pending. *Hart v. Grile* (C.A. No. 7-F-142, N.D., Ill Amicus brief) filed on October 12 and 18, 1977. *Louise Payton et al. v. Federal Court* filed on September 2, 1977. Agreement reached in December and case dismissed.

1978—Mary Ray complaint filed with OCR and EEOC in May. Case being heard by school board in June. All but one issue in ICRC complaint of 1974 withdrawn.

GARY COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Minority Percentages	American Indian	Asian	Black	Spanish-Surnamed
Faculty (Male)	.20	.81	43.43	2.64
(Female)	.17	.85	71.73	1.70
Students	.03	.10	80.00	6.39

1963-1964—*Bell v. School City of Gary*, 324 F.2d 209 (7th Cir., 1963) Cert. Denied, 377 U.S. 924 (1964).

1968-1969—School board adopted an Integration Policy or Nondiscriminatory Policy.

1970—West Side High School opened: $\frac{1}{3}$ black, $\frac{1}{3}$ white, $\frac{1}{3}$ Spanish-surnamed.

1972—Board adopted an Employment Affirmative Action Policy for racial balance in faculties. Union negotiated a threatened strike.

HAMMOND CITY SCHOOLS

Minority Percentages	American Indian	Asian	Black	Spanish-Surnamed
Faculty (Male)	—	—	6.30	1.50
(Female)	.17	.52	10.50	1.22
Students	.45	.14	9.16	9.24

1976—Resolution by the school board to minimize racial isolation at Maywood School.

1977—March 16, 1977: NAACP filed complaint with OCR.

1978—Preliminary finding not yet released.

August 22, 1978: NAACP filed suit against Hammond City Schools and the Indiana Department of Public Instruction.

INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS (IPS)

Minority Percentages	American Indian	Asian	Black	Spanish-Surnamed
Faculty (Male)	—	.27	18.67	.27
(Female)	—	.29	28.75	.29
Students	.03	.26	46.26	.31

1967—NAACP Metropolitan Council asked for an investigation by federal agencies of Indianapolis Public Schools. HEW came in August and the Justice Department a month later to investigate.

1968—May 31, 1968: Filing of suit of *United States of America (Justice Department) v. Board of School Commissioners of the City of Indianapolis* (68C 225).

July 30, 1968: IPS board approved a plan to use partially mandatory transfers to integrate school faculties over a three-year period.

1969—July 1, 1969: More teacher transfers; board named a 31-member citizens advisory committee to draw up desegregation plans.

1970—Crispus Attucks High School desegregated in September and 9th grade integrated class assigned to Cold Spring School. Kennedy School opened as an integrated upper elementary school.

1971—July 12, 1971: Beginning day of the first round of the IPS school desegregation trial.

July 14, 1971: Attorneys Moss and Ward filed suit to intervene for Negro pupils in IPS as a class action.

August 18, 1971: By decision of Judge Dillin, the court found IPS guilty of being a de jure segregated school system. An accompanying order contained the following provisions:

- IPS enjoined from racial discrimination in any school action.
- Assign faculty and staff so no school is racially identifiable.
- Continue plans to desegregate Crispus Attucks High School and seek a relocation site.

- Devise the majority-to-minority transfer policy.
- Give publicity to transfer eligibility.
- Attempt to negotiate with outside school corporations to effect transfers of minority pupils to such school corporations.
- Take action to prevent schools not already there from reaching the "tipping point."
- Stop construction on Forest Manor School until assignment plan could be reviewed.
- File with the court, September 3, 1971, plans for 1971-72 school year to show compliance.

The court ordered the Justice Department to name the State of Indiana and school corporations surrounding IPS as defendants to see if there would be a legal basis for a metropolitan school system. The court declared it maintained continuing jurisdiction.

September 7, 1971: Outside school corporations in Marion County and those contiguous to Marion County in surrounding counties were brought into the desegregation suit by the Justice Department.

December 20, 1971: Pretrial conference of all involved in desegregation suit called by the court. The governor and several state agencies had been included as defendants on request of the plaintiffs.

1972—August 21, 1972: Board Resolution No. 1027 reestablished boundaries and assignment areas for Schools 111 and 114, with the new School 114 to be operational for September, 1972.

September 15, 1972: District Court, by verbal order, prohibited the redistricting plan for Schools 111 and 114 as stated in Board Resolution No. 1027. The court ordered the plan of Resolution No. 1020 reinstated and put into effect, and it requested plans for additional integration toward racial balance at the two schools. This was subsequently appealed to the 7th Circuit Court. The District Court's decision was affirmed on August 10, 1973.

1973—February: 7th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld Judge Dillin's finding of August, 1971.

June 12-July 9, 1973: Trial between plaintiffs and those defendants added in September, 1971.

June 18, 1973: Several county-wide integration plans were offered to the court during the trial by agencies that were neither plaintiffs nor defendants.

July: Judge Dillin ordered black pupils bused to 18 suburban school systems.

August: Judge Dillin granted a year's delay in assignment of Negro pupils to suburban school districts. This did not render moot appeals being prosecuted, nor did it vacate the order directing all defendants to institute inservice training for faculties and staff.

September: Revised feeder assignments were approved for the newly opened Forest Manor School.

October: Court ordered IPS to implement Interim Desegregation Plan and have it completed on or before November 26, 1973. The Interim Desegregation Plan was prepared by Drs. Joseph T. Taylor and Charles A. Glatt.

December: Court suggested that the General Assembly should act as to its plan of desegregation for central Indiana on or before the end of the January, 1974 term or February 15, 1974, whichever was first. Court outlined duties of the General Assembly to set the court's guidelines as to pupil transfers, costs and mechanics of transfers.

1974—February 20, 1974: Hearings on appeals by IPS and suburban school corporations were held by the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals relative to interdistrict desegregation relief.

March 6, 1974: Federal District Court ordered IPS to file final plan of desegregation forthwith, to purchase or rent buses to accommodate transportation for 1974-75 school year and to report every 10 days on progress.

March 8, 1974: State School Property Tax Control Board authorized transfer of \$3.65 million from Cumulative Building Fund to purchase and operate buses.

March 21, 1974: Judge Dillin ordered IPS to submit, within 30 days, three plans for city-only desegregation and to pay court commissioners' fees.

May 10, 1974: IPS filed three city-only plans (Area Pyramid) with the court.

July 3, 1974: Court ordered continuation of the existing interim plan for 1974-75 school year.

August 22, 1974: 7th Circuit Court of Appeals, in decision, dismissed 13 of the 24 central Indiana defendants from the desegregation case (those school corporations outside of Marion County) and remanded the case back to Federal Judge S. Hugh Dillin.

November 15, 1974: Supreme Court was petitioned for review of the 7th Circuit Court's decision of August 22, 1974. A writ of certiorari was sought by Indiana Attorney General Sendak and most school corporations remaining as defendants.

1975—April 21, 1975: Re the November 15, 1974, petition, the Supreme Court declined, without comment, to review the case.

May 2, 1975: Federal District Court approved plans for remodeling project at Crispus Attucks High School.

August 1, 1975: Federal District Court filed a memorandum of decision. Primarily it ordered IPS to transfer blacks as follows:

567 to Decatur Township;

326 to Franklin Township;

930 to Lawrence Township;

1,555 to Perry Township;

1,206 to Warren Township;

1,383 to Wayne Township;

329 to Beech Grove;

237 to Speedway.

Court also ordered IPS to file, before October 10, 1975, a plan for the desegregation of the remaining schools within IPS, to be inaugurated the second semester, and the Housing Authority was enjoined against remodeling for family housing in Lockfield Gardens; Senior Citizens Housing there would be all right.

August 22, 1975: 7th Circuit Court of Appeals issued a stay of the August 1, 1975, order of the District Court relating to the interdistrict reassignment of pupils. The stay was granted pending a hearing before the circuit court. Plans for one-way-out transfer and busing of approximately 6,600 black pupils, to begin August 28, 1975, were dropped.

December 3, 1975: A three-judge panel of the 7th Circuit Court heard the appeal of the August 1, 1975, order of the District Court.

1976—July 16, 1976: 7th Circuit Court of Appeals, by its two-to-one decision, affirmed the August 1, 1975, judgment and decision of the District Court which called for one-way-out busing of black pupils.

August 9, 1976: State of Indiana and eight of Marion County school corporations (all except Pike, Washington and IPS) petitioned to Associate Justice Stevens of the Supreme

Court for a stay of the mandate of July 16, 1976, by the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals.

August 10, 1976: ISTA petitioned the District Court to issue an order controlling employment and assignment of teachers should an interdistrict remedy be implemented at the beginning of the 1976-77 school year.

August 20, 1976: Associate Justice of the Supreme Court John Paul Stevens ordered the judgments of the District Court's August 1, 1975, decision relating to transfer of Negro pupils from IPS to eight Marion County school corporations stayed pending final disposition of the appeal by the Supreme Court. All other judgments and orders remained within the continuing jurisdiction of the District Court.

1977—January 25, 1977: Summary order by the U.S. Supreme Court remanded the appealed IPS desegregation case back to the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals to reconsider its ruling in light of two (recent) previous cases and decisions of the Supreme Court, *Village of Arlington Heights v. Metropolitan Housing Development Corporation* and *Washington v. Davis*.

April 29, 1972: A 91-page working paper, "IPS Desegregation Planning Pattern," proposed several alternatives under the Area Pyramid concept and included reports by Community Advisory Council subcommittees relative to the options program. IPS distributed copies to the Justice Department, Board of School Commissioners and the public.

1978—February 14, 1978: 7th Circuit Court of Appeals remanded the desegregation case back to the District Court for further consideration to determine if evidence warranted inclusion of the eight township school systems in a plan involving IPS.

February 24, 1978: 7th Circuit Court of Appeals provided a schedule relative to the reexamination ordered January 25, 1977, i.e., the plaintiff and intervening plaintiffs could file position statements on or before March 21, 1977; defendants could file responses on or before April 8, 1977; the plaintiff and intervening plaintiffs could reply by April 22, 1977. There were to be no oral arguments unless requested by the court. A request for an expedited briefing was denied.

March 3, 1978: IPS filed a petition with the District Court for approval to convert Wood High School to an Adult Continuing Education Center, to discontinue the high school, remodel for the new program and reassign students and staffs.

April 7, 1978: In response to petitions by IPS regarding Desegregation Design-1978 (Phase I-Revised) and several supplements, the District Court said in part that IPS was apparently operating under the incorrect assumption that the court had required it to formulate a final desegregation plan for the 1978-79 school year or that it should in any event, devise such a plan on its own initiative pending the resolution of the case.

The court said it had entered its order and judgment in this case on August 1, 1975, in which it provided that substantial numbers of IPS students could be transferred for educational purposes to certain other school corporations in Marion County. This issue had not yet been finally resolved.

In the Court's opinion it would be counter-productive to attempt the installation of a comprehensive desegregation plan limited to IPS prior to a final resolution of the transfer issue.

Each and all boundary lines of IPS for 1978-79 were disapproved and denied except those changes necessitated by the closing of Wood High School, and by students electing to participate in high school magnet schools or the elementary options program. The court approved remodeling for the Career Center at Arsenal Technical High School and the Health Profession Center at Attucks.

April 27, 1978: U.S. (Justice Department) filed notice to 7th Circuit Court of Appeals to reverse District Court's order of April 7, 1978.

May 9, 1978: IPS filed a motion with supporting memorandum with District Court to realign IPS as a party-plaintiff on the issues of interdistrict violation and remedy, in order to permit a further evidentiary hearing to determine further interdistrict violations which would provide a basis for IPS proposals for interdistrict remedy.

May 10, 1978: IPS filed brief with the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals, joining and supporting the U.S. (Justice Department) in requesting that the April 7, 1978, decision of the District Court be reversed; that the District Court be directed to approve the IPS Desegregation Design-1978 and to reverse the decision of the District Court disapproving of the board's plan for reassignment of Harry E. Wood High School students.

June 2, 1978: District Court filed an entry disapproving the IPS intradistrict plan (Desegregation Design-1978) and ordered IPS to prepare and submit within six weeks a plan for interdistrict transfers of black students conforming to the order of August 1, 1975. The court announced its findings and

conclusions as required by the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in its remand of February 14, 1978.

June 30, 1978: In response to the IPS appeal, the 7th Circuit Court set an expedited schedule for consideration of that portion relating to the high school phase (only) of the intradistrict plan.

July 11, 1978: Federal District Court entered judgment based upon the memorandum of decision (very much the same as August 1, 1975, decision) and said final desegregation plan was due by August 1, 1978. If suburban schools had to hire new teachers because of transfers, they were to give first consideration to teachers made surplus in IPS because of the transfers. Department of Public Instruction was to develop a comprehensive inservice training program for use by all teachers and staff of the transferee school corporation and administer the same.

July 11, 1978: IPS filed report on Options Pilot Program enrollment; motion to extend time to complete and submit plan; petition for approval of certain student transfer requests; and petition for assigning 9th grade pupils to Wood High School in September, 1978.

July 21, 1978: Court granted Board of School Commissioners extension of time until August 15, 1978, to submit final desegregation plan.

July 24, 1978: Board of School Commissioners filed notice of appeal from decision, order and judgment entered by District Court on July 11, 1978, with the exception of those portions designated as IP 68-C-225J through IP 68-C-225O.

July 25, 1978: 7th Circuit Court of Appeals held oral hearings on the appeal of IPS relating to the intradistrict high school plan. IPS argued that this part of the total Desegregation Design could not be "incompatible" with an interdistrict remedy as per the June 11, 1978, judgment by the District Court.

July 31, 1978: Notice of appeal filed by U.S. Attorney from the final judgment dated and entered on June 2, 1978.

August 2, 1978: Order and opinion received from 7th Circuit Court of Appeals, reversing District Court's June 2, 1978, order which denied permission to implement Phase I. Case remanded to District Court with directions to enter an order permitting the implementation of Phase I.

August 11, 1978: District Court granted a partial stay of its July 11, 1978, judgment on request of various motions by

defendants and added defendants. Stayed, primarily, was the portion of the order in respect to one-way-out transfer of black students at the beginning of the 1978-79 school year, until the beginning of the second semester.

August 14, 1978: 7th Circuit Court of Appeals remanded to the Federal District Court the July 11, 1978, order as to an alternative remedy to the one-way reassignment of 9,555 black pupils to eight surrounding Marion County school systems.

August 15, 1978: Board of School Commissioners submitted three plans to Judge Dillin:

- A one-way reassignment as ordered by Dillin.
- A two-way plan calling for the exchange of 9,555 black city pupils with an equal number of white suburban pupils.
- A plan, which did not state the number of pupils to be reassigned, to create a "unitary school system" within Marion County.

November 6, 1978: Hearing began before Judge Dillin on *limited purpose* of an alternative remedy to the one-way reassignment of black pupils to eight surrounding Marion County school systems.

1979—April 24, 1979: Federal Judge S. Hugh Dillin told Indianapolis school officials to submit within 10 days a revised version of a desegregation plan that calls for some busing out of the school system and some desegregation within the district. Although his opinion did not say when the plan had to be implemented, an attorney for the school board said the implication was that the plan should be set to go this September.

July 9, 1979: Judge Dillin approved school desegregation plans calling for the reassignment of 6,125 black pupils in grades 1 to 9 to eight school systems within Marion County: Decatur, 576; Franklin, 326; Lawrence, 447; Perry, 1,560; Warren, 1,213; Wayne, 1,409; Beech Grove, 335; and Speedway, 239.

After the interdistrict plan is phased in over a three-year period, the number of black pupils reassigned to suburban schools will increase to about 8,500. It will increase black enrollments in all of the suburban school systems to about 15 percent and reduce the number of black pupils in Indianapolis by nearly one-third. IPS presently has a black enrollment exceeding 47 percent.

M.S.D. PIKE TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS (Marion County)

Minority Percentages	American Indian	Asian	Black	Spanish-Surnamed
Faculty (Male)	—	—	1.21	—
(Female)	—	—	6.53	—
Students	.38	.93	17.62	.64

1975—August 1, 1975: Judge Dillin did not order IPS black students transferred to Pike because students and faculty there had already been well integrated for some time.

M.S.D. WASHINGTON TWP. SCHOOLS (Marion County)

Minority Percentages	American Indian	Asian	Black	Spanish-Surnamed
Faculty (Male)	—	—	2.52	.42
(Female)	—	.23	8.13	—
Students	.05	.97	17.74	.34

1975—August 1, 1975: Court did not order IPS black students transferred to Washington because students and faculty there had already been well integrated for some time.

KOKOMO CENTER TWP. CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL CORP.

Minority Percentages	American Indian	Asian	Black	Spanish- Surnamed
Faculty (Male)	—	—	1.44	—
(Female)	—	—	3.45	—
Students	.19	.37	9.47	—

1967—May 3, 1967: *Collier v. Kokomo Center Township Consolidated School Corporation* (IP 67-C-205. USDC, S.D., IN). Trial from July 18-August 2, 1967. In October, court denied plaintiff's request to construct a second high school (site at issue) and enjoined defendant from maintaining Willard-Douglas Elementary, giving defendant 60 days to submit plans for a new facility.

Judge Holder declared, "The mission of the board of trustees of a school . . . is to provide an integrated education . . . the board must be mindful of the principle that separate but equal education with different classes or races is not authorized by the law, and the mission of education necessarily includes a factor of integration."

1968—Trial on remaining issues from July 17-24, 1968.

August 3, 1968: Court approved Amended Plan if no objections were filed.

August 9, 1968: Plaintiff filed objections.

1969—Defendant filed petition for approval of modified plan.

1971—Defendant sought approval of plan. No objections filed by plaintiff by August 15, 1971.

October 4, 1971: Court entered judgment approving the plan and ordered the case terminated and closed (OB #14, p. 7081).

MARION COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Minority Percentages	American Indian	Asian	Black	Spanish-Surnamed
Faculty (Male)	—	—	5.63	.56
(Female)	.31	.31	6.03	—
Students	.16	.40	16.36	2.61

1973—September 20, 1973: *Mildred Mullins v. Marion Community Schools* filed with ICRC and OCR.

1977—*Mullins v. Marion Community Schools*. Consent agreement signed through ICRC and complaint with OCR withdrawn.

MUNCIE COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Minority Percentages	American Indian	Asian	Black	Spanish-Surnamed
Faculty (Male)	.14	—	4.20	—
(Female)	—	—	6.26	—
Students	.04	.15	13.37	.32

1968—March 16, 1968: Joint meeting of ICRC and Advisory Committee to U.S. Civil Rights to determine causes of inter-racial problems at Southside High School and possible solutions.

1969—February 13, 1969: *Banks et al. v. Muncie Schools*.

April 22, 1969: Order denied request for preliminary injunction.

September 5, 1969: Court ruled in favor of defendant.

1970—August: Case goes to Court of Appeals. It ruled the judgment of District Court be affirmed (OB Vo. b., p. 6694).

1971-72—Voluntary Desegregation.

SOUTH BEND COMMUNITY SCHOOL CORPORATION

Minority Percentages	American Indian	Asian	Black	Spanish-Surnamed
Faculty (Male)	—	—	4.81	.53
(Female)	—	.35	11.67	.47
Students	.07	.39	21.58	2.29

1966—Civil Suit #3803: *Ruth Copeland v. South Bend Community Schools*.

1967—Case settled with a five-year reorganization plan. New construction to replace 10 old schools, including Central High. New attendance boundaries and busing of about 1,900 students to reduce racial imbalance.

1978—New plan for reducing racial imbalance in four elementary schools now being developed.

Building program completed for grades 7-12.

New middle school to further reduce imbalance now on drawing boards.

VIGO COUNTY SCHOOL CORPORATION

Minority Percentages	American Indian	Asian	Black	Spanish-Surnamed
Faculty (Male)	—	—	2.15	—
(Female)	—	.51	4.93	.17
Students	.15	.68	5.94	.19

1973—ICRC Director initiated complaint #03501.

September 20, 1973: Voluntary consent agreement signed with ICRC to implement Affirmative Action in Employment and Equal Educational Opportunity plan and racial balance in each school for both faculty and pupils.

1977-78—May 27, 1977, and January 4, 1978: Title IX complaints filed with OCR. 1977 cases settled and released. Department of Labor found no valid basis for 1978 case.

